

* H. H. Sibley, (del.)

NEW YORK.

21 William W. Snow
22 Henry Bennett
23 Leander Babcock
24 Daniel T. Jones
24 Daniel T. Jones
25 Thomas Y. How, jr.
26 H. S. Walbridge
27 William A. Sackett
28 Ab. M. Schermerhorn
29 Jededjah Hosford
30 Reuben Robie
31 Frederick S. Martin
32 S. G. Huven
33 Aug. P. Hascall
34 Lorenzo Burrows

110.

12 John Welsk
13 James M. Gaylord
14 Alexander Harper
15 William W. Hunter
16 John Johnson
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Cartter
19 Eben Newton, (F. S.)
20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)
21 N. S. Townshend

13 James Gamble
14 T. M. Bibighaus
15 William H. Kurts
16 J. X. McLanshan
17 Andrew Parker
18 John L. Dawson
19 Joseph H. Kuhns
20 John Allison
21 Thomas M. Hove
22 John W. Hove (F. S.)
23 Carleton B. Curtis
24 Alfred Gillmore

RHODE ISLAND. 2 Benjamin H. Thurston

5 Armistead Burt, (S. R.) 6 William Aiken, (S. R.) 7 Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.)

888EE.
7 Meredith P. Gentry
8 William Cullom
9 Isham G. Harris
10 Fred. P. Stanton
11 Christopher H. William

115

Whig States-7.

Divided-4

NORTH CAROLINA.
(S. R.) 6 John R. J. Daniel
U 7 W. S. Ashe

onegon.

* Joseph Lane, (del.)

PENNSTLVANIA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

TENNES

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

* John M. Bernhisel, (U.)

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 Charles J. Fuulkner
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) 11 John Letcher, (U.)
4 Thos. S. Boccek, (S. R.) 12 H. Edmondson, (U.)
5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.) 13 F. R. McMullen, (U.)
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.) 14 J. M. H. Beale, (U.)
7 Thomas H. Bayly, (U.) 15 Geo. W. Thompson, (18 R.)

1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.) 3 James D. Doty, (F. S.) 2 Benj. C. Eastman

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

*Delegates from the Territories

Arkansas

Delaware

South Caroli

Democratic majority thus far Democratic majority in 1849

lowing is the result thus far:

Democratic States - 20.
Arkansas, (Secession.
Alabama, (Union.)
California, do

Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Lowa, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennaylvania Senta Carolin Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin,

A majority of the House is Democrate elected Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig) -Free-sollers

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

With regard to the vote by States, which only

occurs in case the Presidential election is re-

ferred to the House of Representatives, the fol-

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,

Democratic gain -

Texas Vermont

Virginia Wisconsi

Amos Tuck, (F. S.)

Oharles H. Peaslee

Amos Tuck, (F. S.)

Hampshire.

Jared Ferkins

Harry Hibbard

1 John G. Floyd
2 Obadiah Bowne
2 Emanuel B. Hart
4 J. H. Hobart Haws
6 George Briggs
6 James Brooks
7 Abraham P. Stevens
8 Gilbert Bean
9 William Murray
10 Marrius Schoomacker
11 Josiah Sutherland, jr.
12 David L. Seymour
13 John L. Schoolcraft
14 John H. Boyd
15 Joseph Russell
16 John Wells
17 Alexander H. Buel
NE

1 Nathan D. Stratton 2 Charles Skelton 3 Isaac Wildrick

1 T.L. Clingman, (S. R.)
2 Joseph P. Culdwell
3 Alfred Dockery
4 James T. Morehead
5 A. W. Venable, (S. R.)

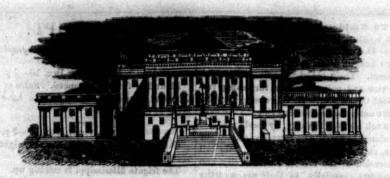
*R. H. Weightman, (del.)

1 David T. Disney
2 L. D. Campbell, (F. S.)
3 Hiram Hell
4 Benjamin Stanton
5 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederick W. Green
7 Nelson Barrere
8 John L. Taylor
9 Edson B. Olds
10 Charles Sweeter

Joseph R. Chandle Henry D. Moore John Robbins, jr. John McNair

1 George G. King

1 Daniel Wallace, (S. R.) 2 James L. Orr, (S. R.) 3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) 4 John McQueen, (S. R.)



Telegraph.

VOL. I.-NO. 223.

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 10, 1851.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) On 7th at., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall BY CONNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL, At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for ten cents per seeck, payable weekly. 42 To mail subscribers, \$5 a year; \$2 50 for six months; \$1 25 for three months; \$0 cents a month. No paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discon-

Half square, (6 lines or less,) four insertions 1 square, 1 or 3 ins \$1 00 1 do 2 month	
1 square, 1 or 3 ins \$1 00 1 do 2 month	
	H 7 00
	10 0
1 do 2 weeks 2 75 1 do 6 month	B 16 0
1 square, 1 month 4 00 I do 1 year .	30 00

ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favor before 11 o'clock, if possible.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminate March 4, 1853. The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California—Legislature Democratic. Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in

Tennessee—Legislature Whig. SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT. Whigs in italic; Democrats in roman—those marked F. S are Free-soilers or Abolitionists; U., those elected a

Union men; S. R., Rights men.	those	elected as Southern	or State
	Term		Term
	cpires.	MICHIGAN.	Expires.
Jeremiah Clemens -	1858	Alpheus Felch	- 1853
Wm. R. King (S. R.) -	1855	Luwis Cass	- 1857
ARKANSAS.	1000	MISSOURI.	1001
Wm. K. Sebastian -	1853	David R. Atchison	- 1855
Solon Borland	1855	Henry S. Geyer -	- 1857
CONNECTICUT.	1000	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Truman Smith	1855	John P. Hale (F.S.)	- 1853
Truman smith	1857	Moses Norris, jr	- 1855
	1001	NEW YORK.	- Tonn
CALIFORNIA.	1855	Wm, H. Seward (F.S.	1855
Wm. M. Gwin	1857	Hamilton Fish	- 1857
	1001	NEW JERSEY.	. 1001
DELAWARE.	1855	Jacob W. Miller -	- 1853
Presley Spruance		Robert F. Stockton	- 1857
James A. Bayard	1857		
PLOBIDA.	****	NORTH CAROLIN.	- 1853
Jackson Morton	1855	Willie P. Mangum	
Stephen R. Mallory -	1857	George E. Budger -	- 1855
GRORGIA.	1000	ORIO.	1 1000
John McP. Berrien -	1853	Salmon P. Chase (F.S.	
Wm. C. Dawson	1855	Benjamin F. Wade	- 1857
INDIANA.		PENNSTLVANIA	
James Whitcomb	1855	James Cooper	- 1853
Jesse D. Bright	1857	Richard Brodhead, jr	
ILLINOIS.	12.0	RRODE ISLAND.	
Stephen A. Douglas -	1853	John H. Clarke -	- 1853
James Shields	1855		- 1857
10WA.	March Co.	BOUTH CAROLINA	
George W. Jones	1853	R. B. Rhett (S.R.) -	- 1853
Augustus C. Dodge -	1855	A. P. Butler (S.R.)	- 1855
KENTUCKY.	12.00	TENNESSEE.	when.
Joseph R. Underwood	1853	John Bell	- 1853
Henry Clay	1855	James C. Jones -	- 1857
LOUISIANA.	Sud of	TRXAS.	
Sol. U. Downs (U.) -	1853	Sam Houston	- 1853
Pierre Soule (S. R.) -	1855	Thomas J. Rusk -	- 1857
MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Jas. W. Bradbury -	1853	William Upham -	- 1853
Hannibal Hamiin -	1867	Solomon Foote	- 1857
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	n ulley
John Davis	1853	R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.	
Chas. Sumner (F.S.) -	1857	Jas. M. Mason (8.R.)	- 1857
MARYLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
James A. Pearce	1855	Isaac P. Walker -	1855
Thomas G. Pratt	1857	Henry Dodge	1857
	*****	avent.	

Messes. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Freesoilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Freesoilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wisconsin; Fish, (Whig,) of New York; Foote, (Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

MISSISSIPPI.

Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote.

Annexed are the names of the

1 John Bragg, (S. R.) 5 Goorge S. Houston
2 James Abercrombie 6 W. R. W. Cobb
3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.) 7 Alex. While
4 William R. Smith 1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.)

CONNECTICUT.				
1 Charles Chapman	3 C. F. Cleveland			
2 C. M. Ingersoll	4 O. S. Seymour			
CA	LIPORNIA.			
1 Edward C. Marshall	2 J. W. McCorkle			
Dit Dit	LAWARE.			
1 George R. Riddle	LORIDA.			
1 Edward C Cabell	DOMESTICAL.			

J W. Jackson, (S. R.) James Johnson, (U.) David J. Bailey, (S. R. Charles Murphy, (U.) Junius Hillyer, 7 A. H. Stephens, (U.) 8 Robert Toombs, (U.)

Willis A. Gorman John G. Davis Daniel Mace Graham N. Fitch Samuel Brenton William H. Bissell Wm. A. Richardson

6 Thompson Campbell 7 Richard Yates 2 Bernhardt Henn 7 Humphrey Marshall 8 John C. Breckinridge 9 J. C. Mason 10 R. H. Stanton

Ephraim K. Smart nas J. D. Fulle

6 George T. Davis
7 Jahn Z. Goodrich
8 Harace Mann, (F. 8.)
9 Orin Finder
10 Zeno Scudder James H. Duncun B. Thompson Charles Allen, (V. S.)

MARYLAND.
4 Thomas Y. Welsh
5 Alexander Evans
6 Joseph S. Cottman 3 James I. Conger

MISSOURI. 4 Willard P. Hall

points.

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18 Preston King (F.S.)
19 Willard Ives
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21 William W. Snow GROCERIES, WINES, TEAS, & LIQUORS, Orr. of Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth street, may 26 WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. d & y SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, A THE BIBLE DEPOSITORY, corner of E and 10th streets. [sep 1—tf] JAMES NOURSE.

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jy 16—tf

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Fruits, Comestibles, etc., FOR SALE BY JAMES T. LLOYD,

Pennsylvania avenue, 3 doors east of Fifteenth street. may 17-1y THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization

to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general Interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an Instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

THE CRUSTIAN STATEMAN will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Eva, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newsto Literature and General Intelligence.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best new papers in the country.

Tanns.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars

Tams.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following

Single copy for one year - - \$2 00 Single copy for six months - - 1 00 Single copy for six months - 1 00
Three copies for one year - 5 00
Six copies for one year - 10 00
Twenty copies for one year - 30 00
Twenty copies for six months - 15 00
The first number of this paper may be expected to ay pear early in August, and it is desired that those who at disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders an communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Good loe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY, D. R. GOODLOE Colonization Rooms, Washington, June 11, 1851.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary Isid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Natuman, and the devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civili zation, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which, it was

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly rec the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization throughout the United States.

June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet." the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the 9ld World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed stending to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, vis:

The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

following is their list, vis:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

THE WESTMINSTER EXPLEW, and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderatel though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greater parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Ediburgh Review!" Whig, and the "Westminster Review Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland Liberal. The "North British Keview" oves its establishment to the last great-scelesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," Whough reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition. New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,
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expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New
Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvanis, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio,
Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and
Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

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	For Blackwood's Magazine,	3	00	- 11	
í	For Blackwood and three Reviews.	. 9	00		
	For Blackwood and four Reviews,				
	Dogwents to be made in all cases in		Lan	11.74	

emittances and communications and shaded, so, post paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

For the American Telegraph. The Wife of Kossuth.

The World hath men it doth not truly know; The World doth often give the doom of foe Even to its fondest friend: Chains bind the arms, and cruel tortures rend The very heart-strings—that were nerved to save Liberty, Virtue, from the yawning grave! 'Tis sad to read the story, Throughout all time, how Wrong hath murdered Glory

When, far away in fair Hungaria's land, Kossurn stood foremost of a small, brave band, For Freedom, Heaven-designed The first and still best gift to all mankind-Sweet was the oratory; yet received Only by few the flame,

While many, as they came, Went back, and muttered: "WE have not believed! Then yet once more returned—repentant? no! Freedom's Apostle was a dangerous foe! "Bear him to prison!" And he bowed his head, His heart unbowed, And, silent, through the mocking crowd,

Moved on, with pensive, melancholy tread. An angel came unto him! What is love Less than a starry spirit from above? The smile of Woman cheered his prison-cell. The voice of Woman whispered: "Hope! 'Tis well!"

IV.

It was! The hero's soul grew daily stronger The time of darkness gave him nobler light! Whatever dread the past had known—no longer Dared now oppose his might! For Woman's palace-heart!

Bright home, out-rivaling the sculptor's art-All beauty-bliss-and breathing Eden bloom! Twas well! He fought his Nation's claim! Freedom was proud to see her flag unfurled! He fought—and though he lost his patriot sim— HE WON THE WORLD! MAYE COTTAGE, Dec. 10, 1851.

[From the Louisville Journal.]
Is Kossuth a Republican?

Kossuth has acknowledged himself to be a republican, and that his object is the establishment of a republic in Hungary. This announce-ment, we confess, has surprised us, for we have hitherto understood that among the objects contemplated by the Hungarian patriots the in-stitution of a democratic form of government did not enter. We have not supposed that Kos-suth and his coadjutors felt any hostility to democratic government; we supposed that they declined espousing the project of a republic in Hungary only on the grounds that the people are not sufficiently advanced in a knowledge of government to safely and successfully carry on

the institutions of a republic.

The occasion on which the great Hungarian patriot and leader announced himself devoted to the establishment of a republic in Hungary was the presentation of an address to him o the 31st of October, in London, by the French Socialists and Red Republicans residing in that city. These French exiles met Kossuth, and in presence of a large company read an address to him to which he listened attentively and replied. In his reply he said, in alluding to his address at Marseilles, that he had in that ad-dress affirmed that he wished for his country the government of a republic. "I am convinced," he added, "that there is nothing pos-sible henceforth in Europe but the republic based on universal suffrage, with the principle of the solidarity of peoples and the independ-ence of nations. If I have not manifested in England that thought which I expressed at Marseilles, it is because I do not wish to inter fere in the affairs of a country which gives me hospitality, and whose assistance I desire for the future of Hungary, for which, I repeat, I wish the republic based upon universal suf-

This is very clear and explicit as far as it goes. If Hungary is ready for a republic-and Kossuth is a far better judge of that question than we are-we hope she will have it as speed ily as circumstances will permit.

Kossuth also told the Socialists and Red Republicans that he did not occupy himself with those ideas which divide France, meaning thereby that the socialism, communism, and other radical theories that have been proposed in that country do not occupy his thoughts. His object is the establishment of free institutions in Hungary, and to this end he bends all his great energies. He is in favor of the only rational plan yet devised for the protection of the people from oppressions of all kinds-namely, such a government as we enjoy. In his address to the exiled Italians who waited on him in London, he thus referred to the French doctrines "There is no occasion for those new doctrine which are termed socialism or communism, neither of which, I confess, do I very well under stand. I have read the works, and I have con sulted the professors, and from no two can I get similar definition; and therefore I do not understand the words. There is none of that clearness about these doctrines that there is about the doctrines of political freedom. But whatever distinction there may be in these so cialist doctrines, there is no occasion for them in Hungary; and, as I am informed, the same

is the case in Italy." In another part of his address he says that "Hungary wants no theorists and theories about the distribution of labor and capital. They work each in an independent position, and only want political freedom to enable them to go on." We infer from what has fallen from Kossuth's lips thus far that he is a good conservative democrat, full of practical rather than theoretical wisdom. We are very glad to know that he is not a theorist or a visionary. He belongs rather to that class of political reformers of which our own revolutionary patriots furnish so many conspicuous examples, men who were in favor of the great and well-defined principles of civil and religious liberty, and of a government which should secure the blessings of those principles to all classes alike. The great curse of France is that her people are too much devoted to theories and visionary schemes. In the great divisions of the people into antagonistic classes, and in the endless and bitter controversies that result from them, is the great stumbling-block in the way of the success of French republicanism. Were the French as practical and as full of common sense in their ideas of government as our revolutionary ancestors were, they might have a well-ordered democratic government at the present time, instead of that ricketty, nondescript, uncertain despotism under which they now live and suffer. We rejoice that Kossuth has discovered the errors of the French, and has decided that their political theories are inapplicable to Hungary. If a republic is ever established in that unhappy country, we earnestly hope it may not be en-cumbered by the blunders and theories of the

AMERICAN PROGRESS .- The following is from the London Observer, and is not a little flattering to our feelings:

Our cousins across the Atlantic cut many degrees closer to the ground than we do in seek-ing for markets. Their industrial system, unfettered by ancient usage, and by the pomp and magnificence which our social institutions countenance, is essentially democratic in its tendencies. They produce for the masses, and for a wholesale consumption. There is hardly anything shown by them which is not easily within the reach of the most moderate fortune. No government of favoritism raises any manufactures to a pre-eminence which secures for it the patronage of the wealthy. Everything is entrusted to the ingenuity of individuals, who look for their reward to public demand alone. with an immense command of raw produce, they do not, like many other countries, skip over the wants of the many, and rush to sup-ply the luxuries of the few.

On the other hand, they have turned their attention eagerly and successfully to machinery as the first stage in their industrial progress. They seek to supply the shortcomings of their labor market, and to combine utility with cheap-ness. The most ordinary commodities are not beneath their notice, and even nursery chairs are included in their collection of "notions." They have beaten us in yacht building; they pick our best locks; they show us how to reap corn by machinery, and to make Brussels car-pet by the power-loom. Our coopers will hear with dismay, and our brewers with satisfaction, that by an invention of theirs, recently intro-duced into the Exhibition, one man can do the work of twenty in stave-making, and far more efficiently. Such triumphs do not affect, perhaps, the mechanical superiority of the mother country; but they serve to show that while, on the one side, nations less free and enlightened than ours teach us how to throw a lustre and grace over the peaceful arts, our own children are now and then able to point out how we can improve and extend them

SANTA ANNA PASSING THE BLOCKADING SQUAD-RON .- Lieut, Semmes, in his "Service Afloat and Ashore," gives the following interesting account of the passage of Santa Anna through the American blockading squadron at Vera Cruz. It will be recollected that the commander of the squadron was specially instructed by the President to allow the wily chieftain to pass

"Early in August, while the squadron was lying at anchor under Green Island, keeping watch and ward over the enemy's city and castle of Vera Cruz, the seaman on the look-out. at the mast head of the St. Mary's, then cruising on the blockade, descried the smoke of a steamer. As this was not the regular day for steamer. As this was not the regular day for the appearance of any of the English mail steamers—which had been permitted to pass in and out of the beleaguered port without ques-tion, the English government pledging itself for their faithful conduct as nuetrals—the smoke of a steamer was a novelty in this now lonely and deserted part of the Mexican gulf. The St. Mary's, in due time, placed herself in a position to intercept the stranger in her approach to the city, and as the latter came up within hailing distance, she ordered her to heave to,' while a boat was being sent on board of her. The boat being in readiness in a few minutes, a lieutenant jumped into her, and with a few strokes of his oars from the sinewy arms of his seamen, placed himself alongside the steamer.

"The steamer being evidently a merchant vessel, the lieutenant was surprised to find himself received with much ceremony and courtesy at the gangway. Making his way on deck, and explaining the object of his visit to the captain, he was conducted to the cabin, where he was red into the e men, evidently Spaniards or Mexicans, from their olive complexions, black hair and eyes, and pointed and curled mustachies. It was obvious also, at the first glance, that most, if not all these gentlemen, although dressed in plain or citizens' clothes, were military men, and persons of bearing and distinction. After a moment's pause, the captain, as though he had purposely prepared a surprise for the boardcer, turned toward him, and making a graceful motion with his right hand at the same time, in the direction of one of the gentlemen, who, though of the ordinary height and figure, seemed by his commanding air and manner to be the chief of the party, said, 'Allow me to present you, sir, to General Antonio Lopez de Santa Annu.' The officer started back at first in a little surprise, but soon recovering himself, advanced cordially toward the general, and extending his hand, a mutual interchange of civilities took place.

"In a few moments Senora Santa Anna, second wife,) a handsome blonde, with deep blue eyes and auburn hair, and still in the bloom of early womanhood, joined the party and was presented to the officer, who saluted her in return with becoming gallantry and respect. General Almonte, late minister to the United States, was also present as one of the general's suite, and speaking our language well, acted as interpreter on the occasion. General Santa Anna having explained briefly who he was—although such explanation was entirely unnecessary-and that he proposed going into Vera Cruz, with the permission of the Commodore, the boarding officer, after sitting as long as courtesy required, and perhaps a little longer than a strict regard to duty permitted, in homage to the lady's charms-a petticoat being quite an unusual sight to us rough blockaders about this time-withdrew to report ' progress to his commanding officer, and to ask for orders in the novel case which occurred.

"The commander, who had been prepared by the commodore for the contingency, forthwith despatched the boat back again, and directed the officer at the same time that he should present his compliments to Gen. Santa Anna, and say to him, on the part of the commodore, that he could proceed to Vera Cruz with his suite, as he desired;' whereupon the steamer Arab shot boldly out from under the lee of the blockading vessel, and in an hour or two more landed her distinguished passenger, 'big with the fate' of Mexico, safely in the desired haven. That night the roar of caunon and the bursting of rockets in the air testified the joy of the fickle Vera Cruzanos at the return of their lost Coriolanus; and it soon transpired that the wily peacemaker, who had so handsomely duped Cabinet at Washington, had put himself at the head of the ultra war party, and pro-claimed—in common with acting-President Salas, whom he hastened to join- No quarter to the Yankees.

The late convention of Mississippi, it is said, vas composed of seventeen Secessionists, thirtyfour Union Democrats, and forty-five Union

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Lectures of the Rev. Dr. Dewey. MESSES. EDITORS: Several favorable communications have appeared in the journals of this city relating to the series of Lectures recently delivered in one of our Eastern cities by this learned and gifted divine. From the following reference to them, taken from a religious paper differing in sentiment, I am induced to reiterate the request made, that the Doctor be invited to repeat them in this city during the present winter. The instructive character of the Lectures leaves no doubt of

nity. "THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN DESTINY."-The ourse of lectures on this subject, at the Lowell Institute, by the Rev. Dr. Dewey, has just been concluded. The interest manifested at the commencement continued without abatement to

their being favorably received by our commu-

The breathless attention of the great audience which has listened to the beautiful pas-sages and the refined eloquence of the speaker, is creditable to the cultivation and taste of the citizens of Boston. The theologian, the moral philosopher, the student of the history and neture of man, have here found some ingenious solutions of intricate and abstruse questions, and many suggestions which may assist to "vindicate the ways of God to man."

ANOTHER FIRE. - Another fire occurred about seven o'clock last night, which destroyed three small frame houses and a stable, owned by Mr. Dismell, who keeps a stall in the Centre Market for the sale of fancy articles. The destroyed property was located on the Island, on F, between Ninth and Tenth streets. One of the houses was occupied by Mr. D., to which was attached a tavern and store, and the other was tenanted by Mr. John Ennis, as a dwelling. The household articles generally were destroyed; as were also a horse and carriage, the property of Mr. Dismell, with a quantity of provender, which was in the stable. There was also adjacent the frame of another house under erection. the property of Mr. D., which was likewise burned .- Republic.

Northern morality turns up its nose at Lola, but goes to hear Madam Bishop (Stephenson) sing sacred music! What a caoutchouc kind of substance this same Northern morality is! [N. O. Delta.

Well, let us take you for our adviser. Whether shall the North and South patronise Lola Montes, or cease to countenance Madam

JUST VERDICT .- In the sheriff's court, London, on Thursday, damages to the amount of £50 was awarded against Count Reventlow, the late Danish ambassador, for turning his cook, Ann Harrison, out of doors on a cold rainy night without adequate cause.

Bey Somebody has sent to the Fredericks ourg News man a two-gallon jug of peach brandy and a one-gallon jug of honey. "Sweets to the sweetest."

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF GOLD AT THE SAND-WICH ISLANDS .- A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, writing from London, under date of September 10, says:

"Yesterday we received a letter from Hawaii, or Owyhee, enclosing a sample of gold which was found there; in fact, a gold mine has been the letter, says there is no doubt that the ground is full of gold; it is found in the same way as it is in California. The natives are delighted, and if the excitement does not abate they will go crazy. The foreigners prefer hearing more before they move in the matter. We will have full particulars next week."

We suspect that, if there were any substantial foundation for the above report, we should before now have received more satisfactory information respecting it. It may be that the expedition lately fitted out at San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands has some connexion with the matter. It is stated by the San Francisco Picayune that this expedition goes out with the cognizance and co-operation of the agents and the representatives of the Hawaiian government in California; that Mr. Spence, the Hawaiian Consul, is the agent of the company, and transacts all its business; "that the course to be adopted by the emigrants is one that ensures complete success; and that it is intended to be carried out in a manner that will be creditable and peculiarly advantageous to ooth the United States and the Islands. Full confidence is expressed by the parties engaged in the movement, that a few months only will elapse before the Sandwich Islands make a part and parcel of the great republic."

EXTRAORDINARY EMIGRATION OF THE GIP-SEYS FROM HUNGARY .- A people of mysterious origin, inaccessible to all religion, after a re-pose of four hundred years, has once more grasped the pilgrim's staff to fly beyond the each of modern legislation and seek out for itself a new country. Alarmed at the reorgan-ization of the kingdom of Hungary by the usurpations of the Austrian government in that country, where they have so long enjoyed the immunities of an uninterrupted freedom, they have been for some time wandering in swarms, and in all directions throughout the Austrian monarchy, seeking an outlet into another more friendly land. Accustomed for centuries in Hungary to live apart from the rest of its pop-ulation as unmolested dwellers in holes and caves, earning the scanty necessaries of life without much exertion, they have found them-selves watched. Averse to, and incensed at, this state of surveillance, it has wrought them into an unheard-of excitement, and to the desperate resolve to leave forever their wonted hearths, to seek out once more the ancient country from which, so many centuries ago, they were driven by some unknown power. To see this people in their present impulsive act of emigration is said to be truly wonderful. Like the wild denizens of the forest, enclosed on all sides, they seek an issue out of the frontier pale of Europe; numbers have penetrated on their pilgrimage as far as the Tyrol, and Switzerland; Bohemia and Austria Proper swarm with their hordes, and numbers have penetrated southwards across the Turkish frontiers. They speak of nothing but of their new country-where are no from tiers, no passports, and no gend'armes. They say they came from Egypt, and must now re-turn thither.—Pilnitz's Hungary.